

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Civil No. 2:15-cv-03489-ADS-SIL

MALIBU MEDIA, LLC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

JOHN DOE subscriber assigned to IP address
68.198.222.69

Defendant.

**MOTION TO QUASH SUBPOENA SERVED UPON CABLEVISION FOR THE
IDENTITY OF DEFENDANT, "JOHN DOE" IDENTIFIED AS IP ADDRESS
68.198.222.69 AND FOR A PROTECTIVE ORDER**

Defendant, John Doe, by and through the undersigned counsel, files this Motion to Quash Subpoena and Motion for a Protective Order pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 26 and 45 and would show as follows.

BACKGROUND

1. On June 16, 2015, Plaintiff filed a complaint in the Eastern District of New York against an unnamed Defendant, who is identified only by Internet Protocol addresses, "IP Address 68.198.222.69." (ECF Doc. 1). No summons has been issued.

2. On or about August 21, 2015 Defendant received a letter from the ISP, Cablevision, informing him that Cablevision had received a subpoena seeking documents seeking it to identify and furnish Defendant's name and address and that IP Address 68.198.22.69 was assigned to Defendant.

3. Defendant has not been served with any complaint.

4. It appears that the subpoena issued to Cablevision, dated July 30, 2015, was issued after application for same was made by plaintiff against various defendants who were only identified by Internet Protocol (“IP”) addresses allegedly associated with them. The application was submitted to Magistrate Judge Locke, who granted the motions, “which are materially indistinguishable” subject to a protective order. A copy of the Locke order, dated July 29, 2015, is annexed hereto. Judge Locke noted in his decision that “courts to have considered Malibu Media’s litigation strategy have done so with a skeptical eye, frequently observing the inherent risks involved in permitting disclosure of personal identifying information that will be used to associate that person with the illegal pirating of pornographic films. “ citing *In re BitTorrent Adult Film Copyright Infringement Cases*, 296 F.R.D. at 90 . (See page “7” of the Locke decision) Locke in said Order, continued, “noting that concern with being publicly charged with downloading pornographic films is, understandably, a common theme among the moving defendants” (collecting cases)) *Media Prods. Inc. v Doe*, 12 –cv-3719, 2012 U.S. Dis. LEXIS 84111, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. June 18, 2012). J. Locke also noted that there is a high risk of “false positives”, that the owner of the IP address may not have been the one using the IP address, that IP addresses can be hacked, etc.

5. Thus, J. Locke issued a protective order, granting Malibu’s application to issue the third-party subpoena, but afforded the owner of the IP address sufficient time to move before this Court to quash same. As of this writing, J. Locke has stayed Cablevision from complying with the third-party served upon it in several actions, including the instant one, until the determination of a motion filed to quash the third-party subpoena against John Doe IP Address 98.116.160.61, Civil No. 2:15-cv-03504-JFB-SIL.

6. Defendant did not copy or transmit Plaintiff's copyrighted works and was not a part of Plaintiff's alleged BitTorrent "swarm."

7. This lawsuit against the innocent Defendant is a part of the latest iteration of "a nationwide blizzard of civil actions brought by purveyors of pornographic films alleging copyright infringement by individuals utilizing a computer protocol known as "BitTorrent." *In Re: BitTorrent Adult Film Copyright Infringement Cases*, 296 F.R.D. 80, 82 (E.D.N.Y. 2012).

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIMS REGARDING THE RELIABILITY OF ITS BIT TORRENT SOFTWARE HAS BEEN CHALLENGED BY THE COURTS

8. Apparently, as described by Plaintiff, BitTorrent is a peer-to-peer (P2P) file-sharing protocol that allows users to transfer large files over the internet by breaking the complete file (the "Seed") into small pieces to be downloaded in parts. Other users ("Peers") download a small "torrent" file that contains an index of the pieces and directions for connecting to the Seed. When Peers connect to the Seed, they download pieces of the file at random, and begin sharing each piece once it has completed downloading. After all the pieces are downloaded, the BitTorrent software reassembles the pieces into a complete file for the Peer to view. *Patrick Collins, Inc. v. Doe I*, 288 F.R.D. 233 (E.D.N.Y. 2012), *Next Phase Distribution, Inc. v. John Does I-27*, 284 F.R.D. 165 (S.D.N.Y. 2012), *In re BitTorrent Adult Film Copyright Infringement Cases*, 296 F.R.D. 80 (E.D.N.Y. 2012).

9. BitTorrent is distinguished from other file sharing protocols by its users' ability to upload and download files simultaneously. This non-sequential download structure reduces the bottleneck of traffic, which allows for faster download speeds. The Peers that are uploading and downloading the same Seed file from each other at a given point in time are collectively called a "Swarm." Members of a Swarm are able to see the IP addresses of other Peers to whom they are

connected. In addition, BitTorrent "tracks" the pieces of a file as it is shared, so Peers can identify the IP addresses from which the file was downloaded.

10. Counsel for "John Doe" identified by IP address 98.116.160.61, Civil No. 2:15-cv-03504-JFB-SIL, in their moving papers seeking to quash a subpoena served upon the ISP cited studies that have been done challenging the reliability of identifying the user from an IP address, referencing studies done by a group of engineers in the University of Washington monitoring copyright enforcement on P2P file sharing and which found that practically any Internet users can be framed for copyright infringement and even without being explicitly framed, innocent users may still be identified as an infringer even if they have never used P2P software. See *Challenges and Directions for Monitoring P2P File Sharing Networks-or- Why my Printer Received a DMCA Takedown Notice*, The University of Washington, available at <http://dmca.cs.washington.edu>.

11. The research engineers were able to generate hundreds of real Digital Millennium Copyright act (DMCA) takedown notices for computers at the University of Washington that never downloaded nor shared any content whatsoever by profiling copyright enforcement in the BitTorrent file sharing system. Further, they were able to remotely generate complaints for nonsense devices including several printers and a wireless access point. The research results demonstrate several simple techniques that a malicious user could use to frame arbitrary IP addresses as network endpoints which are infringing the copyrights. *Id.*

12. In P2P filing sharing networks users are typically identified by the IP addresses of their computers. However, most ISPs today assign IP addresses to users dynamically (using the DHCP mechanism). The dynamic reassignment of IP addresses could result in users being falsely accused. *Id.*

13. The research concludes that the common approach for identifying infringing users in the popular BitTorrent file sharing network is not conclusive. *Id.*

14. "Recent empirical studies show that the field of copyright litigation is increasingly being overtaken by "copyright trolls," roughly defined as plaintiffs who are "more focused on the business of litigation than on selling a product or service or licensing their [copyrights] to third parties to sell a product or service." Matthew Sag, *Copyright Trolling, An Empirical Study*, 100 Iowa L. Rev. 1105, 1108 (2015). "The paradigmatic troll plays a numbers game in which it targets hundreds or thousands of defendants, seeking quick settlements priced just low enough that it is less expensive for the defendant to pay the troll rather than defend the claim." *Id.* The lawsuits most frequently target anonymous John Does for alleged infringement related to the use of BitTorrent. Indeed, of "the 3,817 copyright law suits filed in 2013, over 43% were against John Does and more than three-quarters of those related to pornography" *Id.* at 1108-09. But almost none ever reaches a hearing. Rather, the "lawsuits are filed to take advantage of court-ordered discovery [under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d)] to break the veil of anonymity that separates IP addresses from the account information of actual human beings." *Id.* at 1109; *see also Digital Sin, Inc. v. Does 1-176*, 279 F.R.D. 239,241 (S.D.N.Y. 2012). They then use this information to quickly negotiate settlements on mass scale without any intention of taking the case to trial.' *See, e.g., Media Prods., Inc., DBA Devil 's Film v. John Does 1-26*, No. 12-cv-3719, at 4 (S.D.N.Y. June 18, 2012) (explaining that the settlements in these BitTorrent cases are "are for notoriously low amounts relative to the possible statutory damages, but high relative to the low value of the work and minimal costs of mass litigation. Cases are almost never prosecuted beyond sending demand letters and

threatening phone calls."). “

**PLAINTIFF’S RESORT TO THE COURTS HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE FOR USE IN
STRONGARMING THE NAMED DEFENDANTS TO SETTLE**

15. In 2012, Judges in the Eastern District and across the country began awakening to the danger of copyright trolls, especially in the context of pornography. For example, the late Judge Harold Baer, Jr. explained that “[in such cases, there is a risk not only of public embarrassment for the misidentified defendant, but also that the innocent defendant may be coerced into an unjust settlement with the plaintiff to prevent the dissemination of publicity surrounding unfounded allegations.” *Media Prods., Inc.*, No. 12-cv-3719 at 4 (S.D.N.Y. June 18, 2012). The largest copyright trolls were increasingly unscrupulous in abusing the litigation process to exploit this dynamic. *See In re BitTorrent Adult Film Copyright Infringement Cases*, 296 F.R.D. 80, 89 (E.D.N.Y. 2012) (“The most persuasive argument against permitting plaintiffs to proceed with early discovery arises from the clear indicia, both in this case and in related matters, that plaintiffs have employed abusive litigations tactics to extract settlements from John Defendants.”); *Patrick Collins, Inc. v. Doe I, Patrick Collins, Inc. v. John Does 1-37*, No. 12-cv-1259, 2012 WL 287832, at *3 n.2 (C.D. Cal. Jul. 11, 2012) (“the federal courts are not flexible enough to be shaped into ‘cogs in a plaintiffs copyright-enforcement business model. The Court will not idly watch what is essentially an extortion scheme, for a case that [Plaintiffs have] no intention of bringing to trial.”); *Malibu Media, LLC v. Does 1-5*, 2012 WL 2001968, at * 1 (S.D.N.Y. June 1, 2012) (“This Court shares the growing concern about unscrupulous tactics used by certain plaintiffs, especially in the adult films industry, to shake down the owners of specific IP addresses from which copyrighted adult films were allegedly downloaded.”);

Digital Sins, Inc. v. John Does 1-245, No. 11-cv-8170, 2012 WL 1744838, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. May 15, 2012) ("In these BitTorrent cases, numerous courts have already chronicled abusive litigation practices"); *SBO Pictures, Inc. v. Does 1-20*, No. 12-cv-3925, 2012 WL 2034631, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. June 5, 2012) ("Finally, early discovery has been used repeatedly in cases such as this one to harass and demand of defendants quick settlement payments, regardless of their liability."); *Digital Sin, Inc. v. Does 1-176*, 279 F.R.D. 239,242 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) ("This course of conduct indicates that the plaintiffs have used the offices of the Court as an inexpensive means to gain the Defendants' personal information and coerce payment from them. The Plaintiffs seemingly have no interest in actually litigating the cases, but rather simply have used the Court and its subpoena powers to obtain sufficient information to shake down the John Does."). These tactics, warned Judge Baer, "could turn copyright protection on its head." *Media Prods. Inc., DBA Devil 's Film v. John Does 1-26*, 12-cv-3719, at 4 (S.D.N.Y. June 18, 2012). In order to prevent that from happening, judges began attaching conditions to the various subpoenas they issued, but have found that plaintiffs often ignore them. *Malibu Media, LLC. V. John Doe*, 15-Civ-4369 (S.D.N.Y. July 6, 2015)." See paragraphs "8"- "14" of the motion of John Doe-98.116.160.61, a copy of which is annexed hereto as Exhibit "1".

16. As recognized by Judge Ursala Ungaro of the District Court of the Southern District of Florida, in denying the creators of "Manny", a documentary about Filipino boxer Manny Pacquiao, leave for serve a third party subpoena (0:15-cv-60446-UU),

"Several Courts have found it troubling that the subscriber associates with a given IP address may not be the person responsible for conduct traceable to that IP address.: *Malibu Media, LLC v Doe*, No. PWG-13- 365, 2014 WL 7188822, at *4 (D. Md. Dec 16, 2014) see *Patrick Collins Inc. v Doe*

1, 288 F.R.D. 233, 237-39 (E.D.N.Y. 2012) (finding an IP address insufficient to identify an infringer because “the actual device that performed the allegedly infringing activity could have been owned by a relative or guest of the account owner, or even an interloper without the knowledge of the owner”) *Patrick Collins, Inc. v John Does 1-4, No. 12 Civ. 2962 (JB), 2012 WL 2130557, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. June 12, 2012)* (The fact that a copyrighted work was illegally downloaded from a certain IP address does not necessarily mean that the owner of that IP address was the infringer.”)

“And some courts have adopted the view that an IP address is not-or may not be-a sufficient basis on which a plausible claim can lie against a subscriber.” *Malibu Media, LLC 2014 WL 7188822, at *4, see Elf-Man, LLC v Cariveau, No. C13-0507RSL, 2014, WL 202096, at *2 (W.D. Wash. Jan 17, 2014)* (“While it is possible that one or more of the named defendants was personally involved in the download, it is also possible that they simply failed to secure their connection against the third-party interlopers.”); *Malibu Media, LLC v Tsanko, No. 12-3899, 2013 WL 6230482, at *10 (D.N.J. Nov 30, 2013)* (“ the court questions whether these allegations are sufficient to allege copyright infringement stemming from the use of peer-to-peer file sharing systems with the defendant-Corporation is connected to the infringement solely based on its IP address. It may be possible that defendant is the alleged infringer that subscribed to this IP address, but plausibility is still the touchdown of Iqbal and Twombly.”) *AF Holdings LLC v Rogers, No. 12cv1519, 2013 WL 358292, at *3 (S.D. Cal. Jan 29, 2013)* (“ due to the risk of quote false-positive’s,” an allegation that an IP address is registered to an individual is not sufficient in and of itself to support a claim that the individual is guilty of infringement.”); *In re BitTorrent Adult Film Copyright Infringement Cases, 296 F.R.D. 80, 84 (E.D. N.Y. 2012)* (“ it is no more likely that the subscriber to an IP address carried out a particular computer function-here the purported illegal downloading of a single pornographic film-then to say an individual who pays the telephone bill made a specific telephone call.”)

17. Judge Ungano further wrote how the plaintiff failed to show how geolocation software can establish the identity of the defendant.

“Specifically, there is nothing linking the IP address location to the identity of the person actually downloading and viewing the copyrighted material and nothing establishing that the person actually lives in this district. Even if this IP address is located within a residence, geolocation software cannot identify who have access to that residence’s computer and would actually be using it to infringe plaintiff’s copyright. In short plaintiff has not

established good cause for the court to reasonably rely on plaintiff uses usage of geolocation software to establish the identity and residence of the defendant. As such pop, plaintiff fails to establish good cause both as to why this case should not be dismissed for improper venue and as to why a rule 45 subpoena should be issued.”

18. Malibu Media, LLC is a California company owned by Collette Field and her husband, Brigham Field. The company produces erotic videos and distributes them through its subscription website, “X-art.com.” Subscribers can obtain unlimited access to Malibu’s pornographic video catalog for a monthly fee of \$24.95 or \$99.95 annually. (Field Decl. ¶12. ECF Doc 6.)

19. Malibu hires private investigators to seek out internet users who download or share Malibu-copyrighted videos, and brings lawsuits against them. Malibu is a prolific litigant: between January and May 2014, for example, Malibu was responsible for 38% of copyright lawsuits filed in the United States. Gabe Friedman, *The Biggest Filer of Copyright Lawsuits? This Erotica Web Site*, NEW YORKER, May 14, 2014, available at <http://www.newyorker.corricurmcy-tag/the-biggest-filer-of-copyright-lawsuits-this-erotica-web-site>. And the company has filed more copyright actions against John Defendants than any other plaintiff in each of the past three years. *See Sag, supra* at 1132.

20. Malibu spends much of its brief touting its integrity as a content-producer and distinguishing itself from copyright trolls. It cites comments by Judge Baylson during a 2013 "bellwether" trial in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania meant to test the viability of Malibu's claims. Judge Baylson stated that "Malibu is not what has been referred to in the media and legal publications, and in the internet blogosphere, as a 'copyright troll' ... Rather, Malibu is an actual producer of adult films and owns valid copyrights, registered with the United States Copyright Office, in its works." *Malibu Media, LLC v. John Does I*, 6, 13, 14, Civ. A. 12-2078, 2013 WL 3038025 (E.D. Pa. June 18,

2013).

21. However, Malibu's corporate strategy relies on aggressively suing for infringement and obtaining accelerated discovery of the IP address holder's identity from the ISP. It then seeks quick, out-of-court settlements which, because they are hidden, raise serious questions about misuse of court procedure. Judges regularly complain about Malibu. For example, in May, the Honorable Judge Timothy Black of the Southern District of Ohio surveyed some of Malibu's questionable conduct in litigations across the country. *See* Order to Show Cause, ECF Doc. No. 15, *Malibu Media, LLC v. Ryan Ramsey*, No. 14-cv-718 (S.D. Ohio May 26, 2015). He found that, while "Malibu Media asserts that it is necessary to invoke the Court's subpoena power to 'propound discovery in advance of a Rule 26(f) conference'. ..[,] not a single one of these 60 cases [filed in this district over the previous 12 months] has even progressed to a Rule 26(f) conference." *Id.* at 5. Indeed, most are dismissed even without the issuance of a summons. *Id.* Malibu's motive is to use the federal courts only to obtain identifying information in order to coerce fast settlements. *Id.* at 8 (citing *Malibu Media, LLC v. Does 1-54*, No. 12-cv-1407, 20 WL 30302, at *5 (D. Colo. July 25, 2012); *Malibu Media, LLC v. Does*, 923 F. Supp. 2d 1339, 1345-46 (M.D. Fla. 2013)); *Malibu Media, LLC. V. John Doe subscriber assigned IF address 98.116.160.61*, 15-Civ-4369 (S.D.N.Y. July 6, 2015).

22. Malibu effectuates its strategy by employing tactics clearly calculated to embarrass defendants. For example, in recent complaints filed in the Wisconsin federal courts, an attached "Exhibit C" listed additional pornographic videos downloaded to the defendants' IP addresses using BitTorrent. The titles in Exhibit C were extremely racy and lewd, and the district court sanctioned Malibu when it learned that Malibu did not even own the copyrights for the titles; rather, it had gratuitously listed them to coerce larger, faster settlements by further shaming defendants. *See*

Malibu Media LLC v. John Doe subscriber assigned IP address 24.183.51.58, 2013 WL4821911 (W.D. Wis. Sep. 10, 2013); *Malibu Media, LLC v. Doe*, No.13-cv-536, 2013 WL 6579338, at *4 (E.D. Wis. Dec. 12, 2013).

23. When courts have attempted to place restrictions on the subpoena to prevent Malibu from abusing the process to extort defendants, Malibu has flagrantly disregarded them. For example, after one court issued "two orders unambiguously ordering [Malibu] to file [the identified IP-registrant's name] under seal," Malibu filed it publicly anyway. Order to Show Cause, ECF Doc. No. 17, *Malibu Media, LLC v. Austen Downs*, 14-cv-707 (S.D. Ohio May 26, 2015). And in the Eastern District of New York, Magistrate Judge Gary Brown took additional precautions to protect John Doe's identity by explicitly instructing that "the subpoenaed information be sent directly to the Court, ex parte and under seal." *Patrick Collins, Inc. v. Doe 1*, 288 F.R.D. 233, 236 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 20, 2012). Malibu instead served subpoenas that requested the identifying information be sent directly to Plaintiff's counsel. *Id.*

24. Like almost all Malibu Media's cases, shortly after this one was filed, Plaintiff moved for leave to issue a third-party subpoena on the ISP, here, Verizon, which services the account identified by IP address "98.116.160.61" to identify the account's subscriber. This Court found "good cause" for the issuance of a subpoena. Movant, Defendant, asks that this Court, among other things, reconsider that finding of "good cause."

**DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO QUASH THE SUBPOENA SHOULD BE GRANTED AS
No "GOOD CAUSE" HAS BEEN SHOWN**

25. Ordinarily, a "party may not seek discovery from any source before the

parties have conferred as required by Rule 26(f), except in a proceeding exempt from initial disclosure under Rule 26(a)(1)(B), or when authorized by these rules, by stipulation, or by court order." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d)(1). The Court can order earlier discovery if the party seeking discovery shows "good cause." *Ayyash v. Bank Al-Madina*, 233 F.R.D. 325, 326 (S.D.N.Y. 2005). The following factors frame the "good cause" inquiry in cases of online copyright infringement:

(1) [the] concrete[ness of the plaintiffs] showing of *a prima facie* claim of actionable harm, ... (2) [the] specificity of the discovery request, ... (3) the absence of alternative means to obtain the subpoenaed information, ...(4) [the] need for the subpoenaed information to advance the claim, ... and (5) the [objecting] party's expectation of privacy. *Arista Records, LLC v. Doe 3*, 604 F.3d 110, 119 (2d Cir. 2010) (quoting *Sony Music Entm't v. Does 1-40*, 326 F. Supp. 2d 556, 564-65 (S.D.N.Y. 2004)).

A pre-conference subpoena motion, like any "motion seeking a discovery ruling[,] is addressed to the discretion of the district court." *Baker v. F & F. Inv.*, 470 F.2d 778, 781 (2d Cir. 1972).

26. Plaintiff asserts that good cause exists to grant its motion to subpoena Cablevision, the internet service provider, because (a) it has established *a prima facie* claim for copyright infringement against Defendant; (b) it has clearly identified the specific information it seeks; (c) there is no other way to obtain Defendant's identity; (d) identifying the Defendant is necessary for Plaintiff to advance his claims; and (e) Defendant does not have a legitimate interest in remaining anonymous. In support of its motion, Malibu filed declarations by Collette Field, the owner of Malibu, and Patrick Paige, a former detective in the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Department who worked in the computer crimes unit.

27. However, on July 6, 2015, in a near-identical case, Judge Alvin K. Hellerstein of the Southern District of New York entered an order denying Malibu Media's motion for leave to serve a subpoena on Time Warner Cable. See *Malibu Media, LLC v. John Doe Subscriber assigned IF Address 66108.67.10, 1:15-cv-04369-AKH* (S.D.N.Y. July 2015). In that case, Judge Hellerstein found that Malibu failed in establishing a *prima facie* claim. A *prima facie* copyright infringement claim consists of two elements: (1) ownership of a valid copyright, and (2) copying of constituent elements of the work that are original. See *Feist Publ'ns, Inc. v. Rural Tel. Serv. Co., Inc.* 499 U.S. 3400, 361 (1991).

28. As Judge Victor Marrero of the Southern District of New York observed in *Next Phase Distribution, Inc. v. John Does 1-27*, 284 F.R.D. 165, 171 (S.D.N.Y. 2012), "if the Motion Picture is considered obscene, it may not be eligible for copyright protection."

29. Further, even if Malibu's copyrights are valid, Malibu has not established a violation by the individual *to whom the relevant IF address is registered*. As Judge J. Paul Oetken of the Southern District of New York explains,

[t]he fact that a copyrighted work was illegally downloaded from a certain IP address does not necessarily mean that the owner of that IP address was the infringer. Indeed, the true infringer could just as easily be a third party who had access to the internet connection, such as a son or daughter, houseguest, neighbor, or customer of a business offering internet connection.

Patrick Collin, Inc. v. Does 1-6, No. 12-cv-2964, 2012 WL 2001957, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. June 1, 2012); see also *In re BitTorrent Adult Film Copyright Infringement Cases*, 296 F.R.D. 80, 84 (E.D.N.Y. 2012) ("[T]he assumption that the person who pays for Internet access at a given location is the same individual who allegedly downloaded a single sexually explicit film is

tenuous, and one that has grown more so over time."); *Digital Sin, Inc. v. John Does 1-176*, 279 F.R.D. 239, 242 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (Judge Nathan finding that approximately 30% of John Does identified by their internet service providers are not the individuals who actually downloaded the allegedly infringing films). The risk of misidentification is great in a world with ubiquitous Wi-Fi, and given courts' concerns that these sorts of allegations —especially by this plaintiff—are likely to coerce even innocent defendants into settling, the risk of misidentification is important to protect against." See *Malibu Media, LLC v. John Doe Subscriber assigned IP Address 66108.67.10*, 1:15-cv-04369- AKH (S.D.N.Y. July 2015).

30. And even if Plaintiff could definitively trace the BitTorrent activity in question to the IP-registrant Malibu conspicuously fails to present any evidence that John Doe either uploaded, downloaded, or even possessed a complete copyrighted video file. (See Compl. ¶19 ("IPP International UG downloaded from Defendant *one or more bits* of each file hash listed on Exhibit A.") (emphasis added); Doc 8. Fieser Dec1.1[15 ("Our software downloaded one or more bits of each file hash listed on Exhibit A from the IP address referenced on Exhibit A.")). Another district court has noted that

[i]ndividual BitTorrent file pieces are worthless ... If it is the case that a Doe Defendant logged onto the BitTorrent swarm, downloaded and then uploaded a single piece to the IPP server, and then logged off, all he has done is transmit an unusable fragment of the copyrighted work....[T]he Court notes that Malibu's case is weak if all it can prove is that the Doe Defendants transmitted only part of all the BitTorrent

pieces of the copyrighted work. *Malibu Media, LLC v. John Does 1-10*, No. 12-cv-3623, 2012 WL 5382304, at *3 (C.D. Cal. June 27, 2012).

31. Plaintiffs assertion that there is no alternative means of obtaining the desired information is inadequate. The only support for it comes from the declaration of Patrick Paige who, as Magistrate Judge Kevin Nathaniel Fox of the Southern District of New York found, has no personal knowledge of what information "ISPs can use" or what procedures, if any, ISPs employ or the substantive work they perform in analyzing their data or identifying their subscribers. Paige also failed to establish any basis for his statement that "[t]he only entity able to correlate an IP address to a specific individual at a given date and time is the Internet Service Provider," given that he has never been employed by any ISP, and he does not claim he has personal knowledge of what methods, if any, are used by ISPs or any other entity to correlate an IP address to a specific individual at a given date and time. *Malibu Media, LLC v. John Doe subscriber assigned IP address 207.38.208.137*, 15-cv-1883, ECF Doc. No. 16 (S.D.N.Y. Apr.10, 2015); See also *Malibu Media, LLC v. John Doe Subscriber assigned IP Address 66108.67.10*, 1:15-cv-04369-AKH, ECF Doc. 10 (S.D.N.Y. July 06, 2015).

32. The Paige declaration that Judge Fox found deficient is identical to the Paige declaration submitted in support of the motion for this case.

33. For the reasons above, Malibu failed to establish "good cause."

34. Therefore, Defendant respectfully requests that the Court grant this motion to quash the third party subpoena.

35. Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(d)(3), the Court must quash or modify a subpoena that "requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or subjects a person to an undue burden." It is respectfully submitted

that subjecting the defendant, identified only by IP address, would impose an undue burden upon defendant to have to defend against a meritless claim.

36. Defendant did not copy or transmit Plaintiff's copyrighted works and was not a part of Plaintiff's alleged BitTorrent "swarm" on May 23, 2015 at 03:31:54 nor any other times.

37. As explained above, there are many methods that may frame arbitrary IP addresses as the copyright infringing endpoints, leading the copyright enforcement lawsuits to many innocent internet users like Defendant.

38. In *Digital Sin, Inc. v. Does 1-176*, 279 F.R.D. 239, 241 (S.D.N.Y. 2012), Plaintiff's counsel estimated that 30% of the names turned over by ISPs are not those of individuals who actually downloaded or shared copyrighted material.

38. The Court is respectfully requested to take judicial notice of works which have noted the unreliability of affixing wrongdoing upon the owner of the IP address. According to the authors of *Challenges and Directions for Monitoring P2P File Sharing Networks-or- Why my Printer Received a DMCA Takedown Notice*, The University of Washington, available at <http://dmca.cs.washington.edu/>, last visited on September 23, 2015, the real perpetrator might turn out to be a malicious internet user who is in China or a neighbor in an apartment building.

39. Defendant strongly believes that his IP address was erroneously identified or wrongfully framed by an unknown internet user.

40. Also it is not unusual for a user of an IP address to use an open WIFI router to increase the strength of the Wi-Fi signal cover his house. This would increase the possibility

of neighbors' abuse of his IP address.

41. However, Malibu is seeking Defendant's information only relying on the IP address, which is obtained by a method proved as inconclusive in the scientific research conducted by the University of Washington, *Id.*

42. If Defendant's identifying information is given to Plaintiff, Defendant will be subjected to the undue burden of proving third party's abuse of his IP address, which is practically impossible for Defendant given Defendant's limited knowledge on internet and BitTorrent even if his IP address was used by unknown malicious internet users.

43. Malibu's strategy and its business models have been found to amount to extortion, harassment, and embarrassment as defendants are persuaded to settle instead of paying for legal assistance while attempting to keep their anonymity and defending against allegations which can greatly damage their reputations.

44. Federal courts have addressed such practices regarding a plaintiffs "attempt to create a cottage industry of filing copyright claims, making large claims for damages and then settling claims for pennies on the dollar." *Righthaven LLC v. Democratic Underground LLC*, No. 2:11- cv-01356 (D. Nev. April 14, 2011). In this practice, "plaintiffs ... file cases with extremely weak infringement positions in order to settle ... and have no intention of taking a case to trial. Such a practice is an abuse of the judicial system and threatens the integrity of and respect for the courts." *Ray/on, L.LC. v. EZ Tag Corp.*, No. 6:09-cv-00357 (E.D. Tex. March 9, 2011).

45. Further, Malibu is using a tactic to press defendants by increasing the

number of total claims against a defendant, disregarding the nature of the IP address assignment mechanism.

46. IP addresses can be either dynamic or static. ISPs assign dynamic IP addresses to a computer for only as long as the current user's internet session lasts; a new IP address is assigned for each subsequent internet session. Static IP addresses do not change; the same number is assigned to the same computer consistently over time. Frederick Lah, *Are IP Addresses "Personally Identifiable Information"?* 4:3 Journal of Law and Policy for the Information Society 684 (2008).

47. As a Cablevision subscriber, Defendant's computer system also gets different IP addresses whenever it starts a new session.

48. Malibu claims in its Complaint against Defendant that it has identified the IP address (68.198.22.69) responsible for an alleged copyright infringement on one date-

49. The IP address (68.198.22.69) might have been assigned to others at various times.

50. However, Malibu has issued a subpoena to Cablevision asking the identity of a user of the IP address, 68.198.22.69, only at 05/06/2015 at 18:46:30.

51. Therefore, Defendant respectfully requests that the Court grant this motion to quash the subpoena pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 (d)(3).

Motion for Protective Order

52. Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 (c), the Court may, for good cause, issue an order to protect a party or person from "annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense."

53. Good cause exists for a protective order to prevent the disclosure of Defendant's identifying information because the disclosure of Defendant's identifying information would subject Defendant to the annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, and undue burden and expense of being subject to Plaintiffs attempt to try to extract a settlement out of Defendant.

54. Where a subpoena's primary purpose is not to obtain information for use in the litigation but rather to extract money from numerous individuals, any request to identify such individuals is an undue burden. The subscribers, often embarrassed about the prospect of being named in a suit involving pornographic movies, settle. *MCGIP, LLC v. Doe*, 2011 WL 4352110, (N.D. Cal. September 16, 2011).

55. Courts have recognized that in these recent mass-Doe cases based on BitTorrent, "plaintiffs have used the offices of the Court as an inexpensive means to gain the Doe defendants' personal information and coerce payment from them." *K-Beech, Inc. v. Does* 1-85, No.3: 11cv469-JAG (E.D. Va. October 5, 2011).

56. Even if Plaintiff had a legitimate claim, their interests do not outweigh the interests of Defendant given the nature of their practice, and the Court may allow to proceed with Defendant remaining anonymous.

57. For these reasons, Defendant's identifying information is not relevant to the litigation and disclosure of the same would subject Defendant to the harassment of multiple

demands for settlement payment from Plaintiff, as well as undue expenses, including attorney fees, to fend off Plaintiffs harassment.

58. Therefore, Defendant respectfully requests that the Court grant this motion and enter a protective order for Defendant's identity pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 (c).

CONCLUSION

59. Plaintiff has failed to show "good cause" for the expedited discovery because it couldn't establish a *prima facie* claim and its claim that there is no alternative means of obtaining the desired information was inadequate. Also Plaintiffs third party subpoena unduly burdens Defendant because Defendant will be an innocent victim of Plaintiff's systematic attempt to leverage settlements from Defendant without valid claims and intent to bring to trial.

WHEREFORE, for the foregoing reasons, Defendant, "John Doe," respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter an Order GRANTING this Motion and

1. QUASHING the outstanding subpoena seeking John Doe's identity;
2. ENTERING a protective order preventing Plaintiff from obtaining further discovery as to Defendant; and
3. FOR SUCH OTHER AND FURTHER RELIEF that this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: October 16, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Gail E. Spindler

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on October 16, 2015, I electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court using CM/ECF and that service was perfected on all counsel of record and interested parties through this system.

By: Is/Gail E. Spindler

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